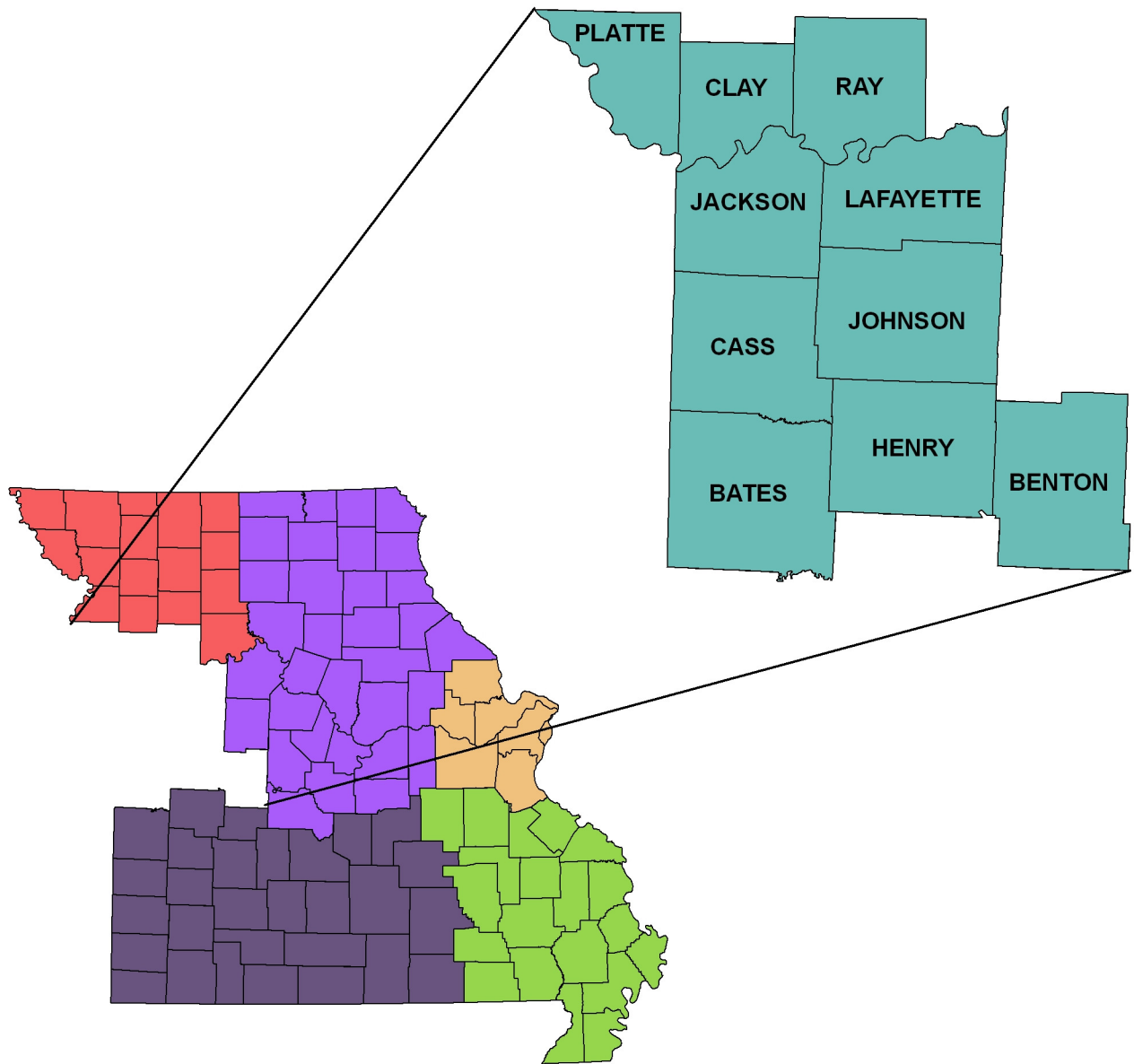
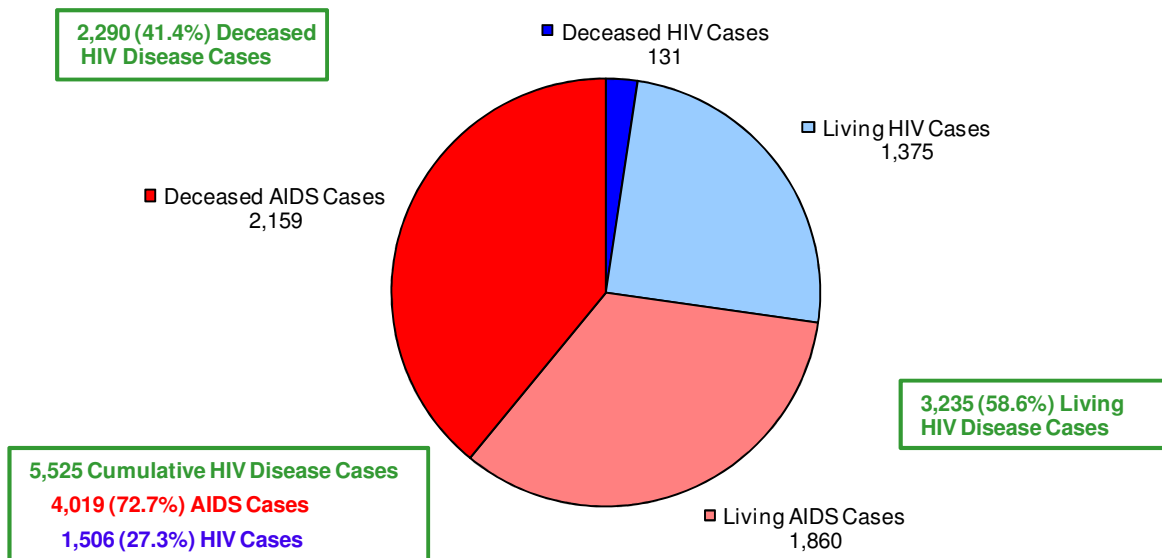
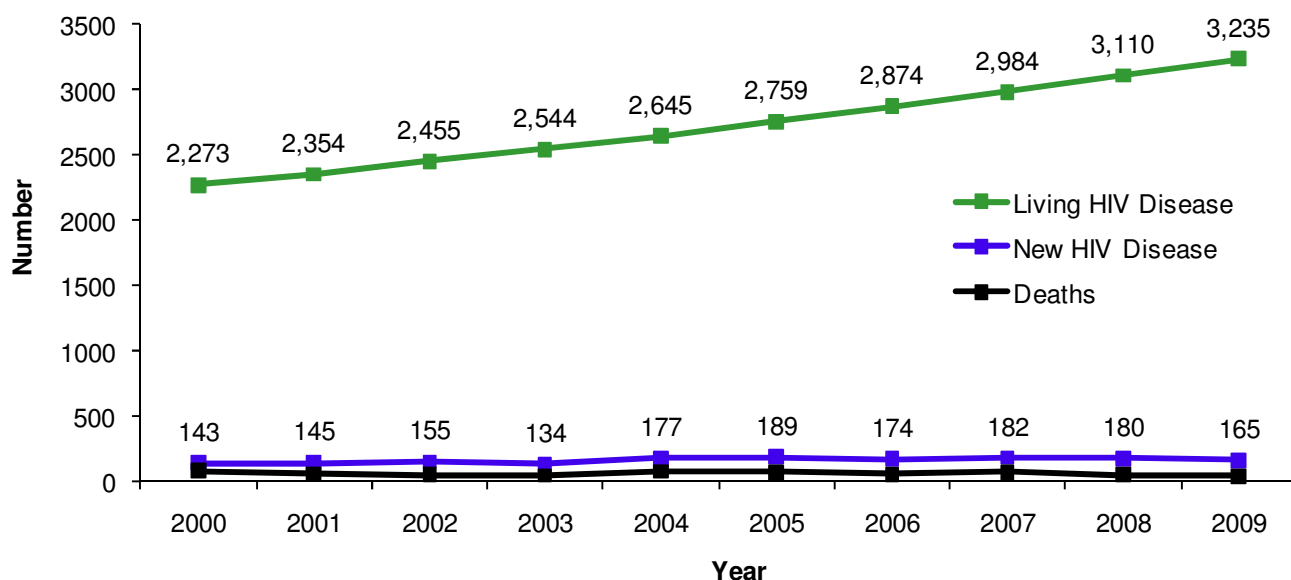


KANSAS CITY REGION



Population Estimates, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008

County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races		Total
Bates County	16,299	95.5%	171	1.0%	277	1.6%	32	0.2%	110	0.6%	186	1.1%	17,075
Benton County	17,637	96.1%	104	0.6%	235	1.3%	24	0.1%	97	0.5%	252	1.4%	18,349
Cass County	88,986	90.4%	3,585	3.6%	3,532	3.6%	595	0.6%	485	0.5%	1,246	1.3%	98,429
Clay County	185,983	86.2%	10,060	4.7%	10,988	5.1%	4,517	2.1%	934	0.4%	3,225	1.5%	215,707
Henry County	21,140	95.3%	249	1.1%	286	1.3%	74	0.3%	171	0.8%	259	1.2%	22,179
Jackson County	441,624	66.1%	148,401	22.2%	52,696	7.9%	10,780	1.6%	3,063	0.5%	11,853	1.8%	668,417
Johnson County	46,033	88.5%	2,005	3.9%	1,761	3.4%	980	1.9%	328	0.6%	909	1.7%	52,016
Lafayette County	31,039	94.3%	787	2.4%	487	1.5%	117	0.4%	95	0.3%	388	1.2%	32,913
Platte County	74,837	87.1%	4,144	4.8%	3,680	4.3%	1,588	1.8%	360	0.4%	1,287	1.5%	85,896
Ray County	22,289	95.1%	387	1.7%	327	1.4%	61	0.3%	94	0.4%	287	1.2%	23,445
Region Total	945,867	76.6%	169,893	13.8%	74,269	6.0%	18,768	1.5%	5,737	0.5%	19,892	1.6%	1,234,426

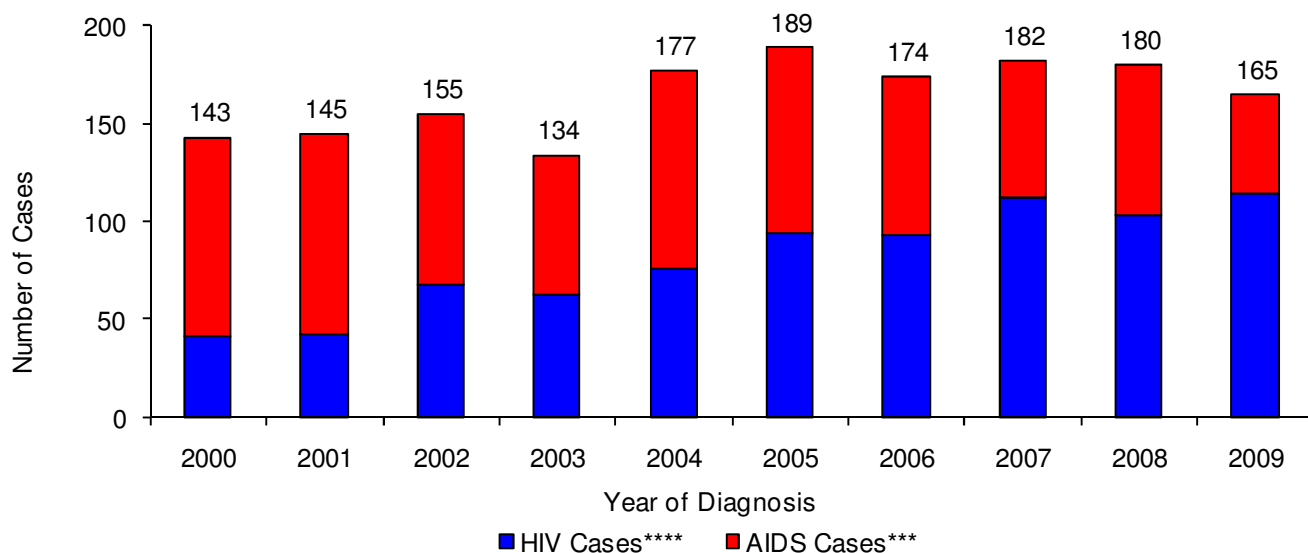
Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Kansas City HIV Region, 1982—2009**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000—2009**

*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2009, there have been a total of 5,525 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 59% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2009. Among those living with HIV disease, 1,375 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2009 and 1,860 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2009, there were 3,235 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 165 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2009. The median number of new diagnoses was greater for 2005-2009 compared to 2000-2004. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000—2009**



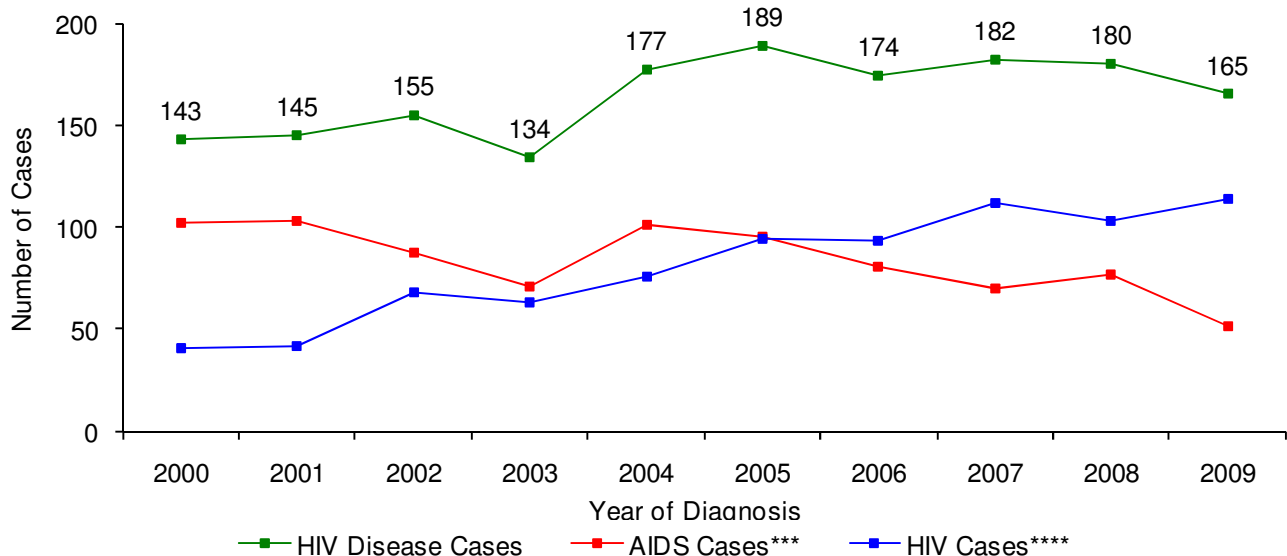
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2009.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000—2009**



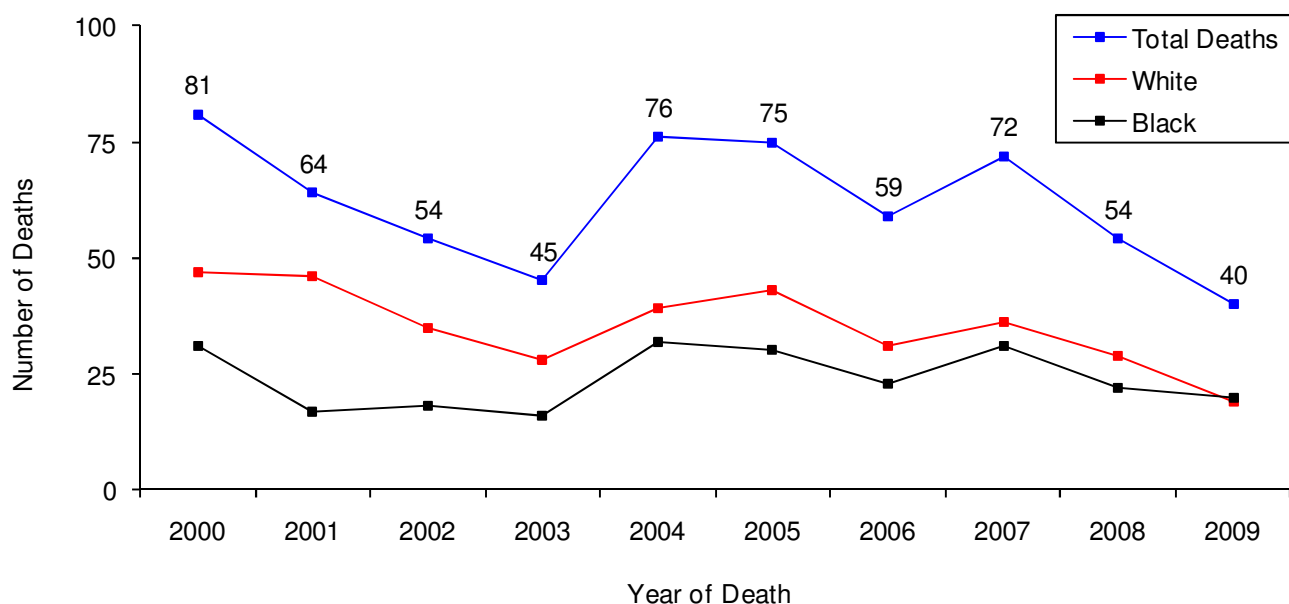
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

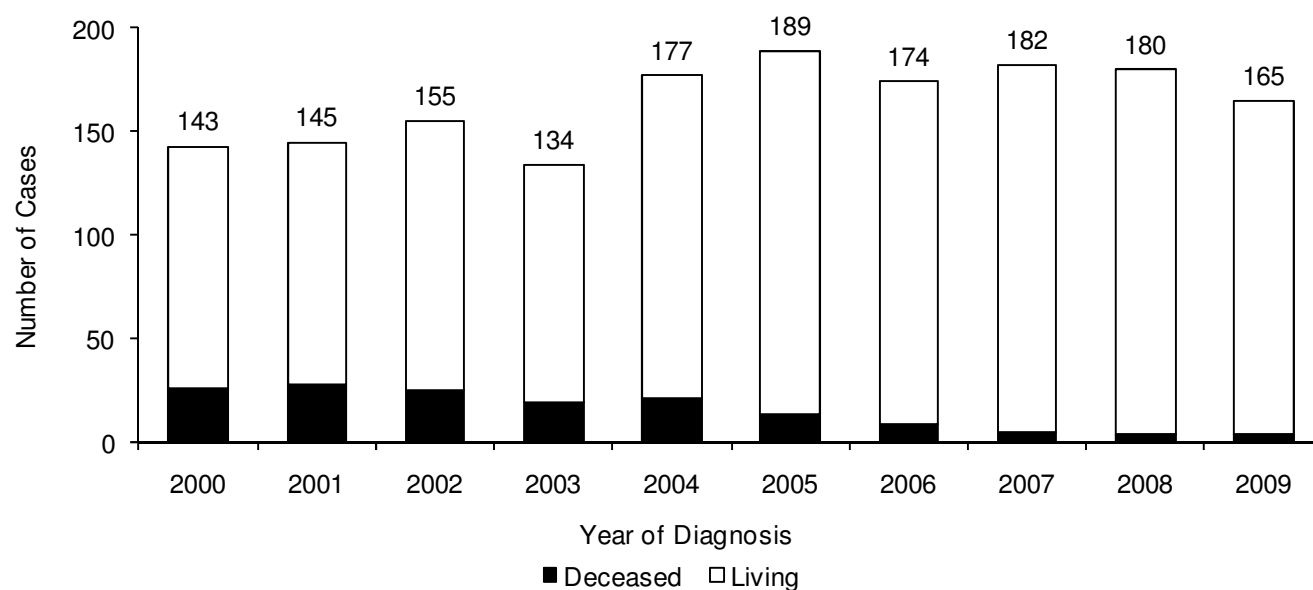
****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2009.

The median number of new diagnoses was greater for 2005-2009 compared to 2000-2004 in the Kansas City HIV region. It is difficult to determine if the increase was due to increased testing, a true increase in the number of infections, or other factors. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000—2009

*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Region.

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2009, and reported by February 28, 2010.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000—2009**

*Vital status on December 31, 2009.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease decreased from 2000-2003, increased from 2003 to 2004, and then generally decreased through 2009 (Figure 5). The lower number of deaths in 2009 was likely related in part to delays in death reporting.

Of the 143 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2000, 26 (18%) were deceased by the end of 2009 (Figure 6). Among the 165 persons first diagnosed in 2009, 4 (2%) were deceased at the end of 2009. The difference in the proportion of cases that were deceased was due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,152	83.8%	191.2	1,606	86.3%	266.6	2,758	85.3%	457.8
Female	223	16.2%	35.3	254	13.7%	40.2	477	14.7%	75.5
Total	1,375	100.0%	111.4	1,860	100.0%	150.7	3,235	100.0%	262.1
Race/Ethnicity									
White	730	53.1%	77.2	1,034	55.6%	109.3	1,764	54.5%	186.5
Black	547	39.8%	322.0	681	36.6%	400.8	1,228	38.0%	722.8
Hispanic	78	5.7%	105.0	119	6.4%	160.2	197	6.1%	265.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	1.0%	74.6	7	0.4%	37.3	21	0.6%	111.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%	34.9	8	0.4%	139.4	10	0.3%	174.3
Two or More Races/Unknown	4	0.3%	--	11	0.6%	--	15	0.5%	--
Total	1,375	100.0%	111.4	1,860	100.0%	150.7	3,235	100.0%	262.1
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	660	57.3%	142.5	949	59.1%	204.9	1,609	58.3%	347.4
Black Male	407	35.3%	517.1	528	32.9%	670.8	935	33.9%	1187.9
Hispanic Male	69	6.0%	177.4	107	6.7%	275.1	176	6.4%	452.5
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	12	1.0%	133.4	6	0.4%	66.7	18	0.7%	200.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2	0.2%	69.4	7	0.4%	243.0	9	0.3%	312.4
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	2	0.2%	--	9	0.6%	--	11	0.4%	--
Total	1,152	100.0%	191.2	1,606	100.0%	266.6	2,758	100.0%	457.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	70	31.4%	14.5	85	33.5%	17.6	155	32.5%	32.1
Black Female	140	62.8%	153.5	153	60.2%	167.8	293	61.4%	321.3
Hispanic Female	9	4.0%	25.4	12	4.7%	33.9	21	4.4%	59.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	0.9%	20.5	1	0.4%	10.2	3	0.6%	30.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	35.0	1	0.2%	35.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	2	0.9%	--	2	0.8%	--	4	0.8%	--
Total	223	100.0%	35.3	254	100.0%	40.2	477	100.0%	75.5
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	7	0.5%	3.7	0	0.0%	0.0	7	0.2%	3.7
13-18	11	0.8%	10.8	3	0.2%	2.9	14	0.4%	13.7
19-24	96	7.0%	106.7	39	2.1%	43.4	135	4.2%	150.1
25-44	692	50.3%	203.2	722	38.8%	212.1	1,414	43.7%	415.3
45-64	545	39.6%	167.1	1,045	56.2%	320.4	1,590	49.1%	487.6
65+	24	1.7%	15.9	51	2.7%	33.7	75	2.3%	49.6
Total	1,375	100.0%	111.4	1,860	100.0%	150.7	3,235	100.0%	262.1

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2009.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2009.

***The sum of HIV cases and AIDS cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	94	82.5%	15.6	43	84.3%	7.1	137	83.0%	22.7
Female	20	17.5%	3.2	8	15.7%	1.3	28	17.0%	4.4
Total	114	100.0%	9.2	51	100.0%	4.1	165	100.0%	13.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	43	37.7%	4.5	21	41.2%	2.2	64	38.8%	6.8
Black	61	53.5%	35.9	28	54.9%	16.5	89	53.9%	52.4
Hispanic	6	5.3%	8.1	1	2.0%	1.3	7	4.2%	9.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.9%	5.3	1	2.0%	5.3	2	1.2%	10.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	1.8%	34.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.2%	34.9
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.9%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.6%	--
Total	114	100.0%	9.2	51	100.0%	4.1	165	100.0%	13.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	40	42.6%	8.6	20	46.5%	4.3	60	43.8%	13.0
Black Male	45	47.9%	57.2	21	48.8%	26.7	66	48.2%	83.9
Hispanic Male	5	5.3%	12.9	1	2.3%	2.6	6	4.4%	15.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	1.1%	11.1	1	2.3%	11.1	2	1.5%	22.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2	2.1%	69.4	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.5%	69.4
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	1	1.1%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.7%	--
Total	94	100.0%	15.6	43	100.0%	7.1	137	100.0%	22.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	3	15.0%	0.6	1	12.5%	0.2	4	14.3%	0.8
Black Female	16	80.0%	17.5	7	87.5%	7.7	23	82.1%	25.2
Hispanic Female	1	5.0%	2.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	3.6%	2.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	20	100.0%	3.2	8	100.0%	1.3	28	100.0%	4.4
Current Age†									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	4	3.5%	3.9	0	0.0%	0.0	4	2.4%	3.9
19-24	32	28.1%	35.6	8	15.7%	8.9	40	24.2%	44.5
25-44	65	57.0%	19.1	24	47.1%	7.0	89	53.9%	26.1
45-64	12	10.5%	3.7	19	37.3%	5.8	31	18.8%	9.5
65+	1	0.9%	0.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.6%	0.7
Total	114	100.0%	9.2	51	100.0%	4.1	165	100.0%	13.4

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2009.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2009 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2009.

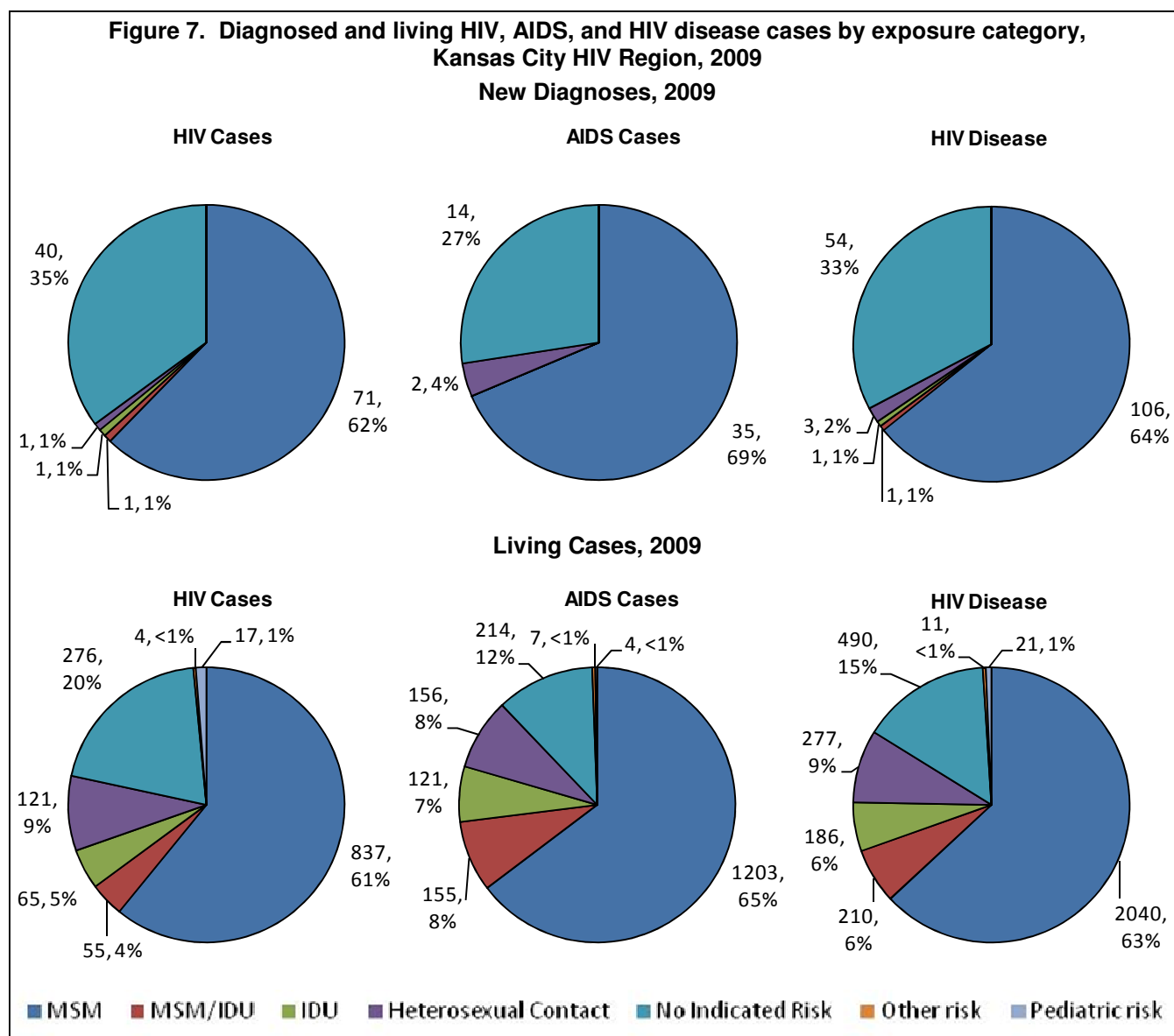
****Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 3,235 persons living with HIV at the end of 2009, 85% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.1 times greater among males than females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (55%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 3.9 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.4 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was 3.4 times greater for blacks than whites, and 1.3 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 10.0 times greater among blacks than whites, and 1.9 times greater among Hispanics than whites.

Of the 165 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2009, 31% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2009 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 5.2 times greater in males than females. Persons 45-64 years of age comprised a greater proportion of new diagnoses classified as AIDS cases (37%), compared to the proportion this age group represented among new diagnoses classified as HIV cases (11%). The rate of new HIV disease cases was 7.7 times greater in blacks than whites, and 1.4 times greater in Hispanics than whites.



Among all categories, the majority of cases were attributed to MSM (Figure 7). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2009*			Living			Diagnosed 2009**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	89	78.1%	18.5	1,093	79.5%	227.5	36	70.6%	7.5	1,523	81.9%	316.9
Jackson County†	16	14.0%	4.7	156	11.3%	46.0	10	19.6%	2.9	196	10.5%	57.7
Clay County†	3	2.6%	2.9	43	3.1%	40.9	0	0.0%	0.0	51	2.7%	48.5
Cass County†	3	2.6%	3.1	18	1.3%	18.3	2	3.9%	2.0	30	1.6%	30.5
Platte County†	1	0.9%	2.2	20	1.5%	44.4	0	0.0%	0.0	11	0.6%	24.4
Remainder of Region	2	1.8%	1.2	45	3.3%	27.1	3	5.9%	1.8	49	2.6%	29.5
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	114	100.0%	9.2	1,375	100.0%	111.4	51	100.0%	4.1	1,860	100.0%	150.7

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	29	32.6%	10.5	51	57.3%	37.9	5	5.6%	11.0	89	100.0%	18.5
Jackson County†	9	56.3%	3.0	7	43.8%	40.7	0	0.0%	0.0	16	100.0%	4.7
Remainder of Region†	5	55.6%	1.3	3	33.3%	16.4	1	11.1%	8.3	9	100.0%	2.2
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	43	37.7%	4.5	61	53.5%	35.9	6	5.3%	8.1	114	100.0%	9.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed AIDS cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City, 2009

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	13	36.1%	4.7	22	61.1%	16.4	1	2.8%	2.2	36	100.0%	7.5
Jackson County†	6	60.0%	2.0	4	40.0%	23.3	0	0.0%	0.0	10	100.0%	2.9
Remainder of Region†	2	40.0%	0.5	2	40.0%	11.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	100.0%	1.2
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	21	41.2%	2.2	28	54.9%	16.5	1	2.0%	1.3	51	100.0%	4.1

*Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses and living cases were highest in Kansas City compared to other areas in the Kansas City HIV region (Table 3).

There were differences in the rate of new HIV cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 4). The rate of new HIV case diagnoses among whites was greatest in Kansas City. The rate of new HIV case diagnoses among blacks was highest in Jackson County.

There were also differences in the rates of new AIDS cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 5). The rate of new HIV case diagnoses among whites was greatest in Kansas City. The rate of new HIV case diagnoses among blacks was highest in Jackson County.

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	30	42.3%	505	60.3%	17	48.6%	748	62.2%
Black	33	46.5%	273	32.6%	16	45.7%	368	30.6%
Hispanic	5	7.0%	48	5.7%	1	2.9%	70	5.8%
Other/Unknown	3	4.2%	11	1.3%	1	2.9%	17	1.4%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	71	100.0%	837	100.0%	35	100.0%	1,203	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
19-24	17	1.4%	69	10.8%	4	3.4%	93	4.6%
25-44	479	38.2%	299	46.6%	66	55.9%	860	42.2%
45-64	721	57.5%	261	40.7%	46	39.0%	1,037	50.8%
65+	36	2.9%	9	1.4%	2	1.7%	47	2.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	1,253	100.0%	641	100.0%	118	100.0%	2,040	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	976	57.2%	605	35.5%	100	5.9%	1,706	83.6%
Jackson County [†]	155	80.3%	25	13.0%	12	6.2%	193	9.5%
Clay County [†]	49	87.5%	4	7.1%	3	5.4%	56	2.7%
Cass County [†]	18	85.7%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	21	1.0%
Remaining Counties [†]	55	85.9%	6	9.4%	3	4.7%	64	3.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	1,253	61.4%	641	31.4%	118	5.8%	2,040	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 106 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2009 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 6). Blacks represented a greater proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2009 among MSM (47%) compared to the proportion of living HIV cases diagnosed among black MSM (33%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 33% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2009.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (58%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2009. In contrast, only 41% and 39% of living black and Hispanic MSM with HIV disease, respectively, were between 45-64 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 8). In Kansas City, black MSM comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	0.0%	39	70.9%	0	--	105	67.7%
Black	0	0.0%	11	20.0%	0	--	39	25.2%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	4	7.3%	0	--	8	5.2%
Other/Unknown	1	100.0%	1	1.8%	0	--	3	1.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	55	100.0%	0	--	155	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	46	31.9%	15	30.0%	4	33.3%	66	31.4%
45-64	97	67.4%	35	70.0%	8	66.7%	143	68.1%
65+	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	144	100.0%	50	100.0%	12	100.0%	210	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
Kansas City	107	62.9%	47	27.6%	12	7.1%	170	81.0%
Jackson County†	21	87.5%	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	24	11.4%
Clay County†	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.9%
Remaining Counties†	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	4.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	144	68.6%	50	23.8%	12	5.7%	210	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2009 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 9). There were 210 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2009 in the Kansas City HIV region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases. However, whites comprised a larger proportion of living HIV cases among MSM/IDU (71%) compared to living AIDS cases (68%).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age was similar by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 10). Among all race/ethnicities presented, the majority of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV region were between 45-64 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). In Kansas City, black MSM/IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	20	30.8%	0	--	27	22.3%
Black Male	0	0.0%	16	24.6%	0	--	38	31.4%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	3	4.6%	0	--	7	5.8%
White Female	0	0.0%	12	18.5%	0	--	21	17.4%
Black Female	0	0.0%	11	16.9%	0	--	23	19.0%
Hispanic Female	1	100.0%	2	3.1%	0	--	4	3.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	1	100.0%	65	100.0%	0	--	121	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
25-44	17	36.2%	13	24.1%	12	36.4%	9	26.5%	58	31.2%
45-64	28	59.6%	40	74.1%	20	60.6%	24	70.6%	121	65.1%
65+	2	4.3%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	5	2.7%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	47	100.0%	54	100.0%	33	100.0%	34	100.0%	186	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
Kansas City	53	35.3%	82	54.7%	13	8.7%	150	80.6%
Jackson County [†]	14	70.0%	3	15.0%	3	15.0%	20	10.8%
Clay County [†]	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.7%
Remaining Counties [†]	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	11	5.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	80	43.0%	88	47.3%	16	8.6%	186	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2009 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 12). There were 186 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2009 in the Kansas City HIV region. The largest proportion of living HIV cases was white males (31%), while black males represented the largest proportion of living AIDS cases (31%).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity and sex among IDU (Table 13). Greater proportions of white male (36%) and white female (36%) IDU living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2009 compared to black male (24%) and black female (27%) IDU.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). In Kansas City, black IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	6	3.8%
Black Male	0	0.0%	8	6.6%	0	0.0%	12	7.7%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	3.2%
White Female	0	0.0%	40	33.1%	0	0.0%	50	32.1%
Black Female	1	100.0%	62	51.2%	2	100.0%	76	48.7%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	5	3.2%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL†	1	100.0%	121	100.0%	2	100.0%	156	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	6	4.3%	7	2.5%
25-44	6	60.0%	10	50.0%	46	51.1%	82	59.4%	158	57.0%
45-64	4	40.0%	9	45.0%	37	41.1%	48	34.8%	103	37.2%
65+	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	6	6.7%	2	1.4%	9	3.2%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%	20	100.0%	90	100.0%	138	100.0%	277	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	57	26.4%	145	67.1%	10	4.6%	216	78.0%
Jackson County†	17	56.7%	9	30.0%	3	10.0%	30	10.8%
Clay County†	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	3.2%
Remaining Counties†	18	81.8%	3	13.6%	1	4.5%	22	7.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	100	36.1%	158	57.0%	14	5.1%	277	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2009 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 15). All new cases were diagnosed among black females. There were 277 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2009 in the Kansas City HIV region. Black females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (51%) and AIDS (49%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2009, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented (Table 16). The greatest proportion of cases between 25-44 years old occurred among white males (60%).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). In Kansas City, black heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2009*		Living		2009**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	93	81.6%	1,006	74.1%	43	84.3%	1,321	71.2%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	0.9%	65	4.8%	0	0.0%	170	9.2%
Injecting drug use	2	1.8%	89	6.6%	0	0.0%	148	8.0%
Heterosexual contact	18	15.8%	194	14.3%	8	15.7%	210	11.3%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	5	0.3%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	114	100.0%	1,358	100.0%	51	100.0%	1,856	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
TOTAL	114		1,375		51		1,860	

*HIV cases reported during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and AIDS cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. MSM represented a greater proportion of new and living HIV and AIDS cases in the Kansas City HIV region compared to Missouri overall. The proportion of MSM cases was greater for new HIV and AIDS cases compared to the proportion among their respective living cases. This may indicate changes in how individual are being infected over time. However, the observed pattern may also be related to the method used to re-distribute those with unknown risks. The method used to re-distribute new cases may weight those with no indicated risk more heavily to the MSM category.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2009

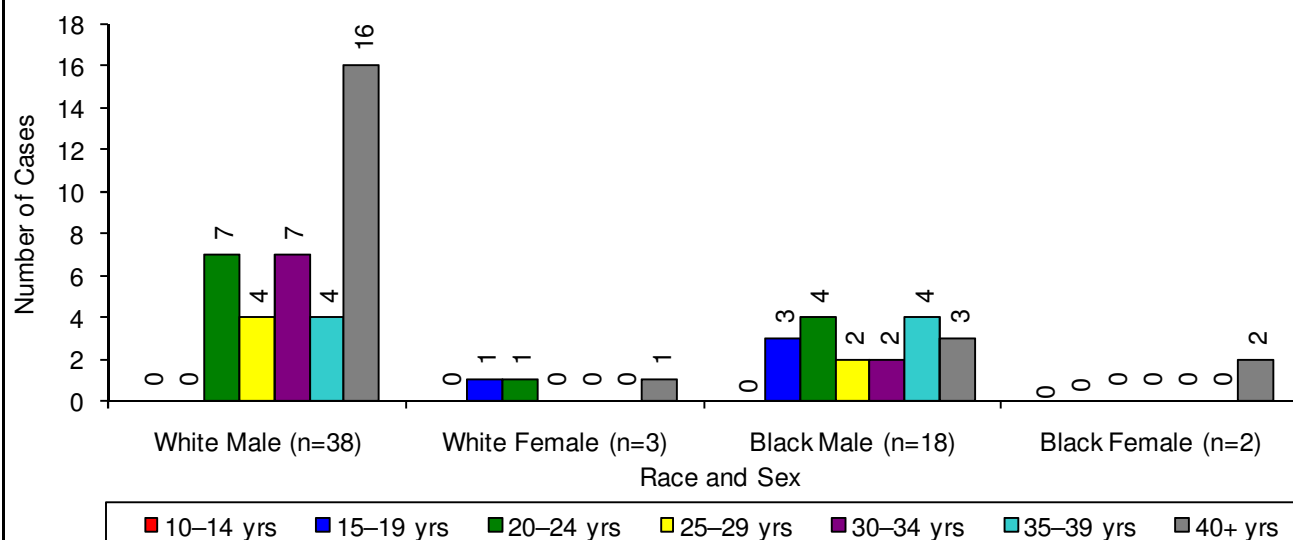
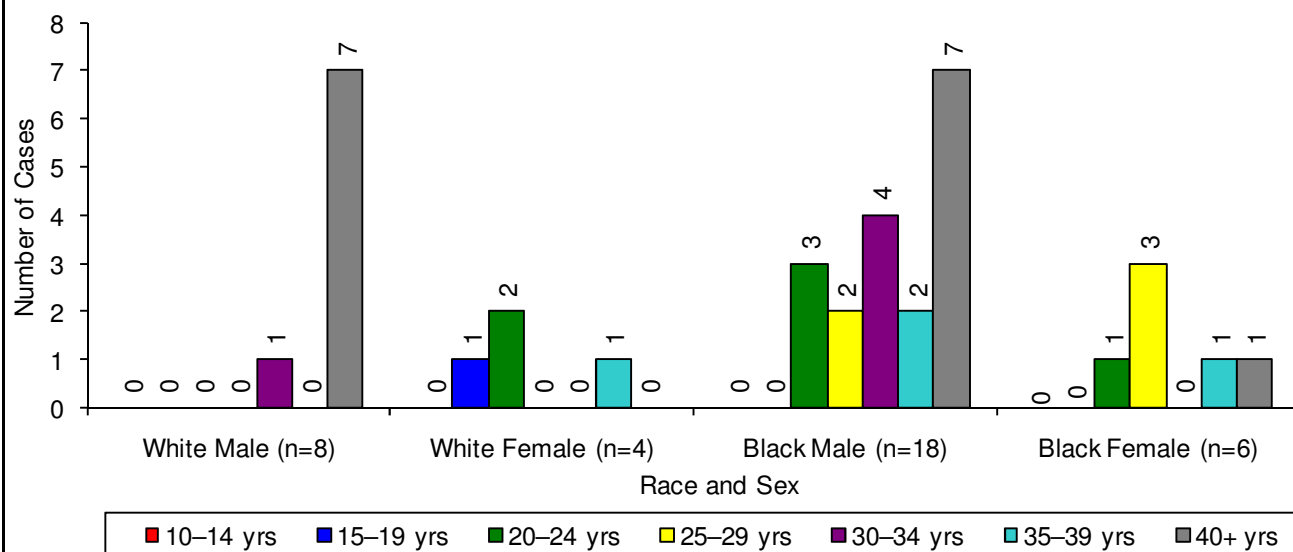
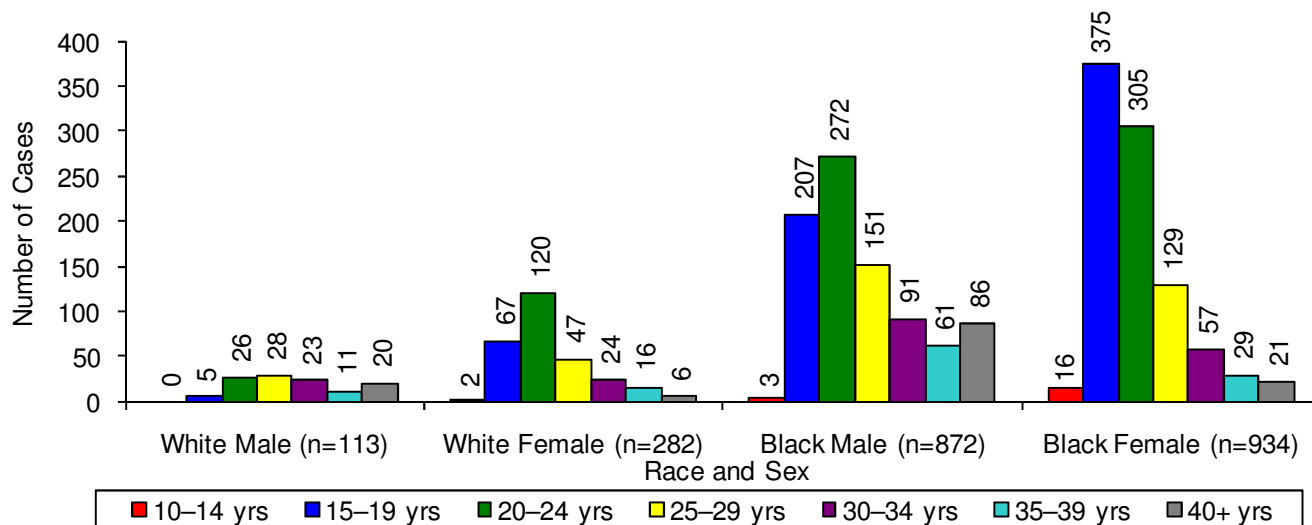


Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2009

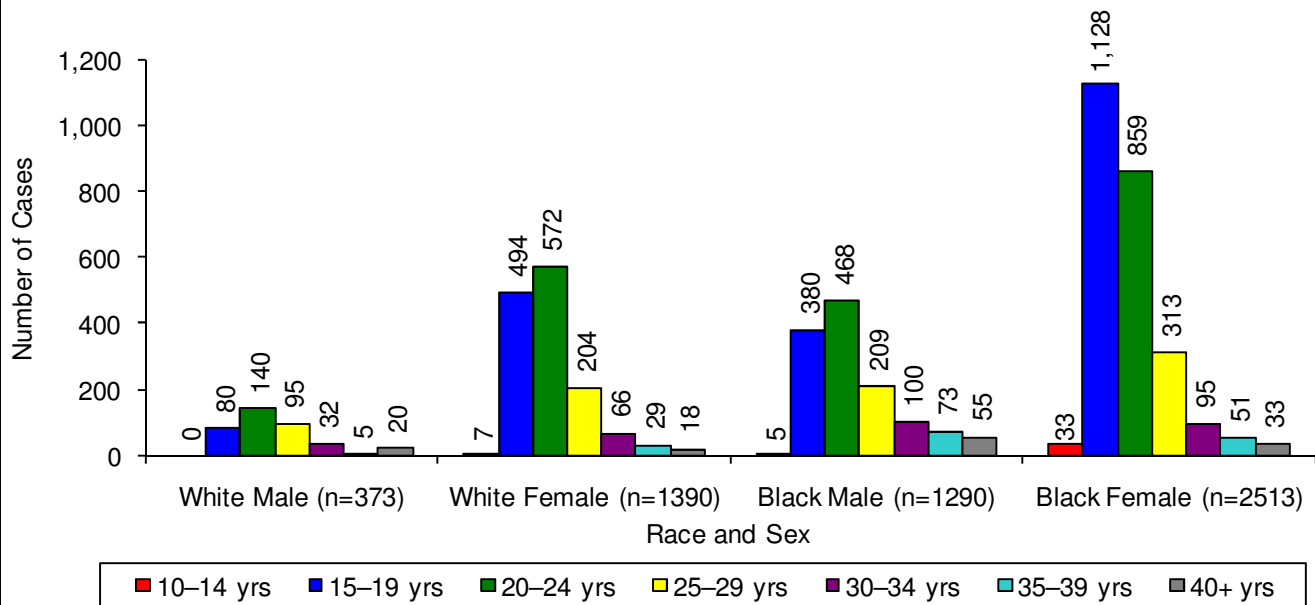


The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (38), followed by black males (18) in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except for white males. The number of reported P&S syphilis cases increased by one from 2008 to 2009 among white males. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 40 or more years of age. Among black males, cases were more evenly distributed among the age categories.

The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among black males (18), followed by white males (8) (Figure 9). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories, except black males. The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 14 reported in 2008 to 18 reported in 2009 among black males. Among males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the greatest number of diagnoses.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2009

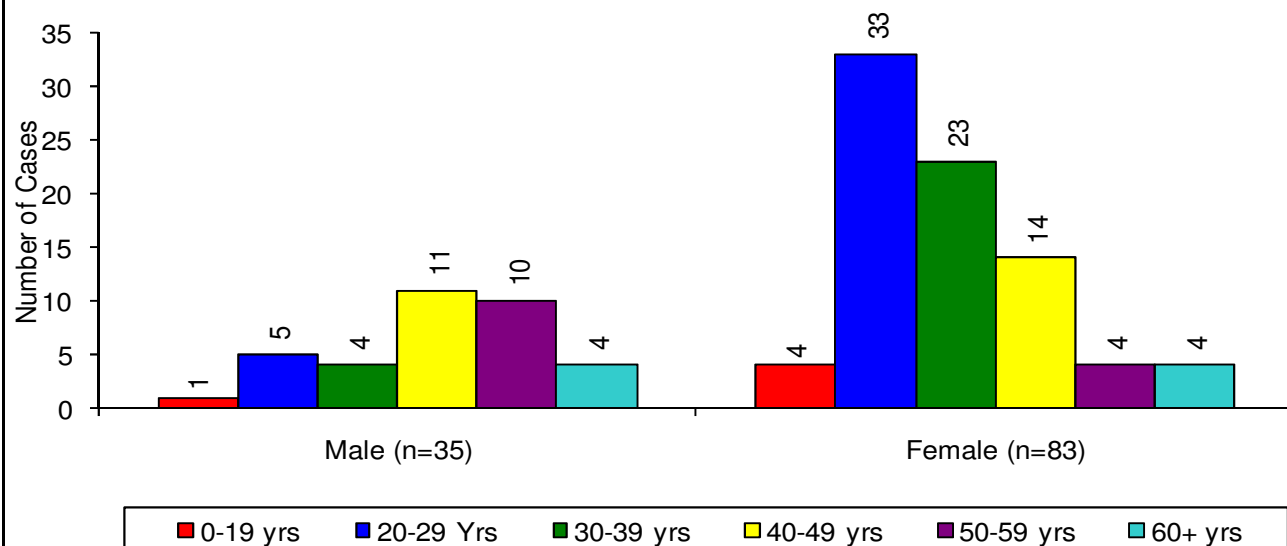
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2009

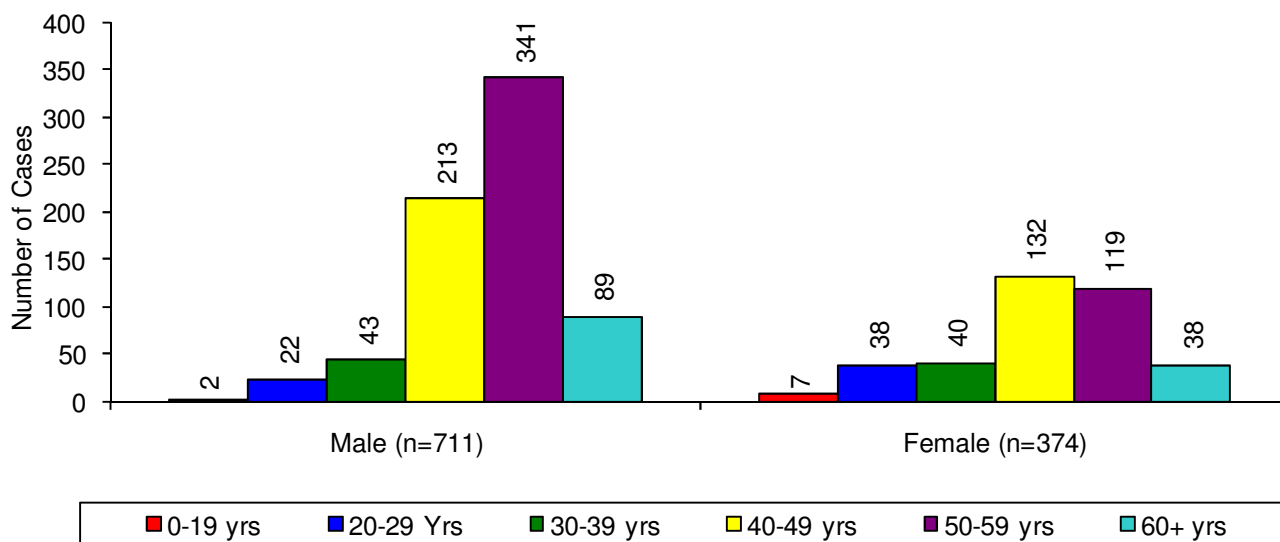
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black females (934), followed by black males (872) (Figure 10). The number of reported cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, except white males. The number of reported gonorrhea cases among white males increased from 105 in 2008 to 113 reported cases in 2009. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among black females, the largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among those 15-19 years of age. Among white females and black males, individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Cases were more evenly distributed by age among white males.

The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black females (2,513), followed by white females (1,390). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among males and white females, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age. Among black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

Figure 12. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2009

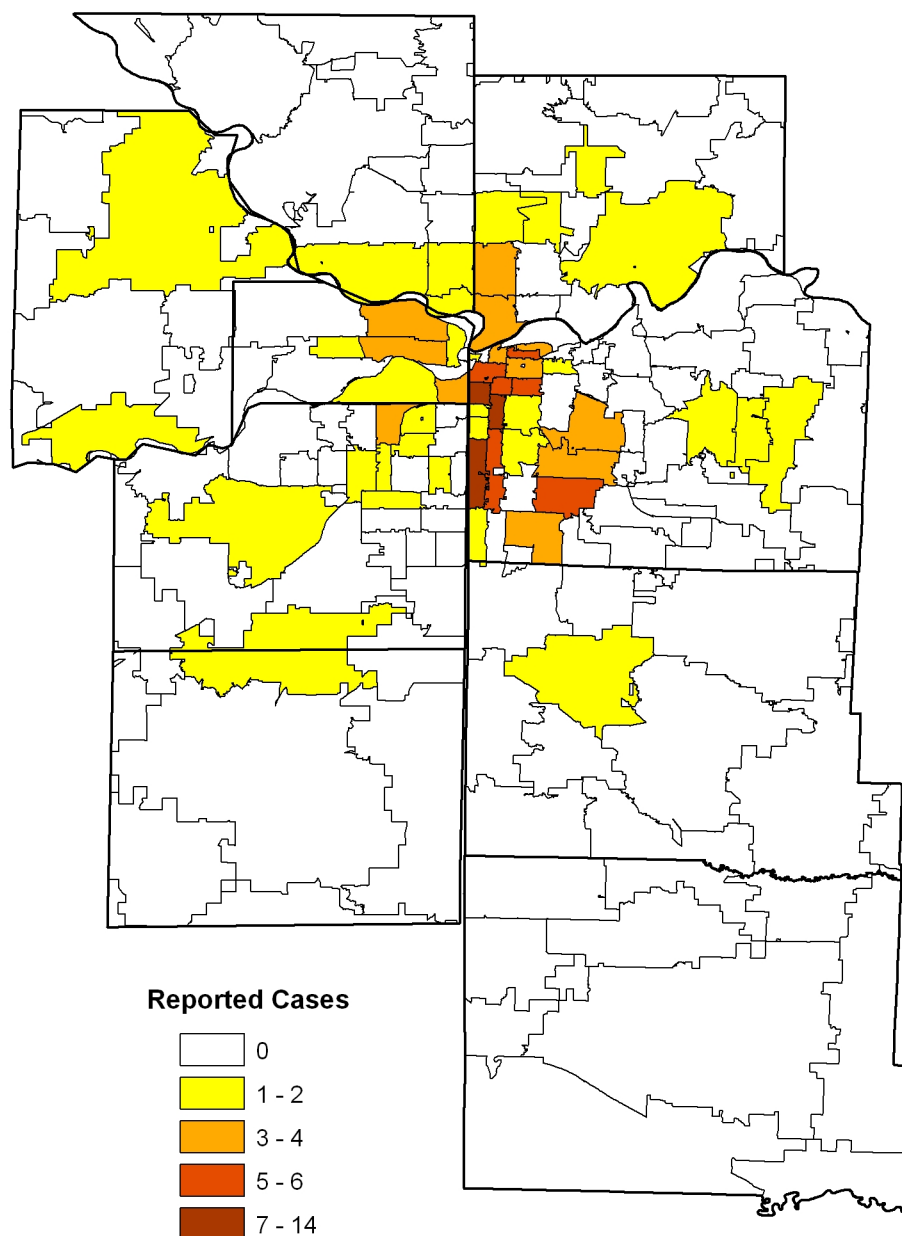
Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 13. Reported Hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2009

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 118 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV region during 2009 (Figure 12). Females represented 70% of reported Hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest proportion of cases was between 40-49 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 20-29 years old among females.

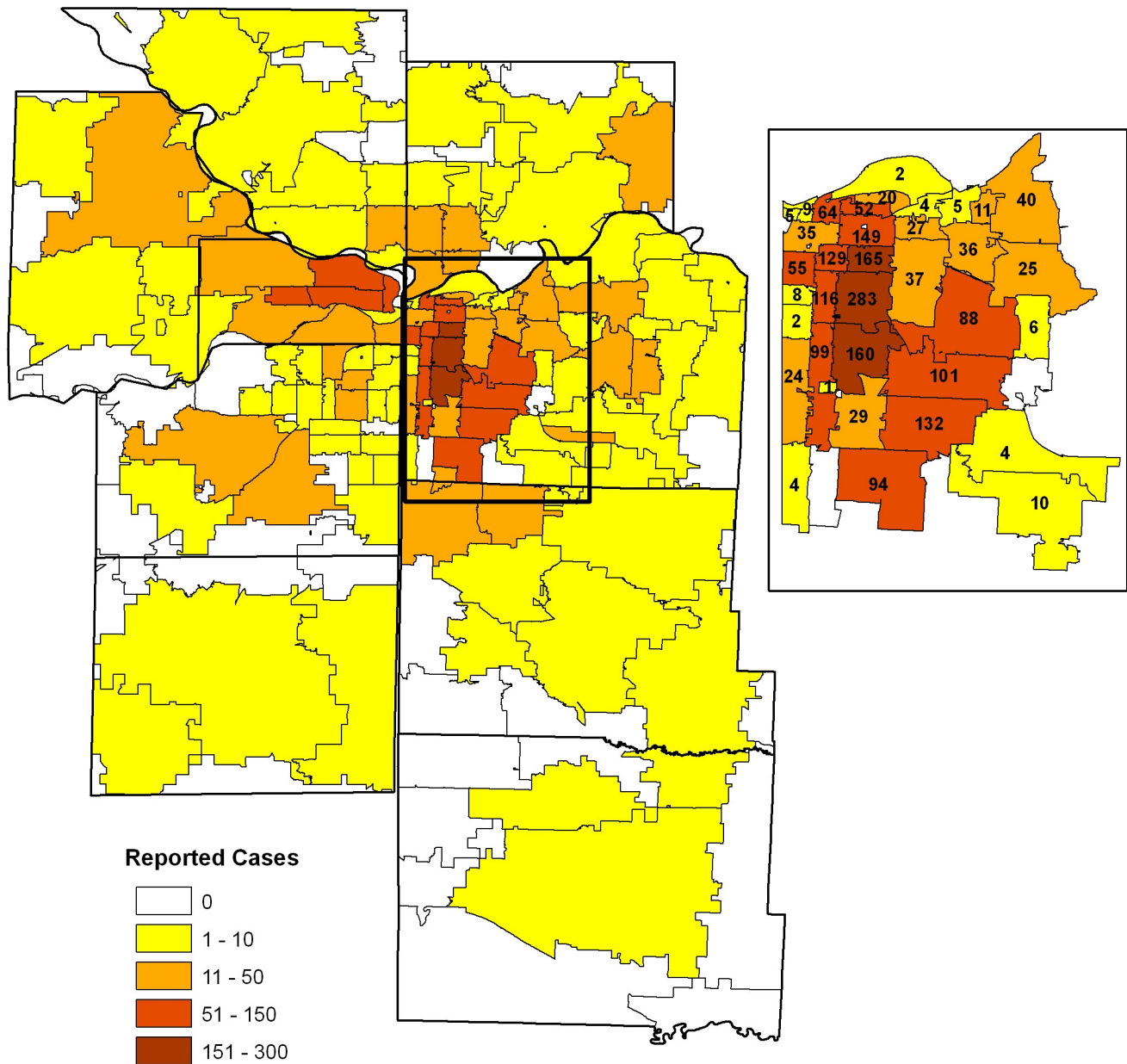
In 2009, there were 1,085 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 66% were male. There were slight differences in the age at diagnosis of reported Hepatitis C cases by sex. A greater proportion of females were diagnosed at less than 50 years of age (58%) compared to males (39%).

Figure 14. Reported early syphilis cases[†], by zip code at diagnosis, Kansas City Area*, 2009

[†]Includes primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis cases.

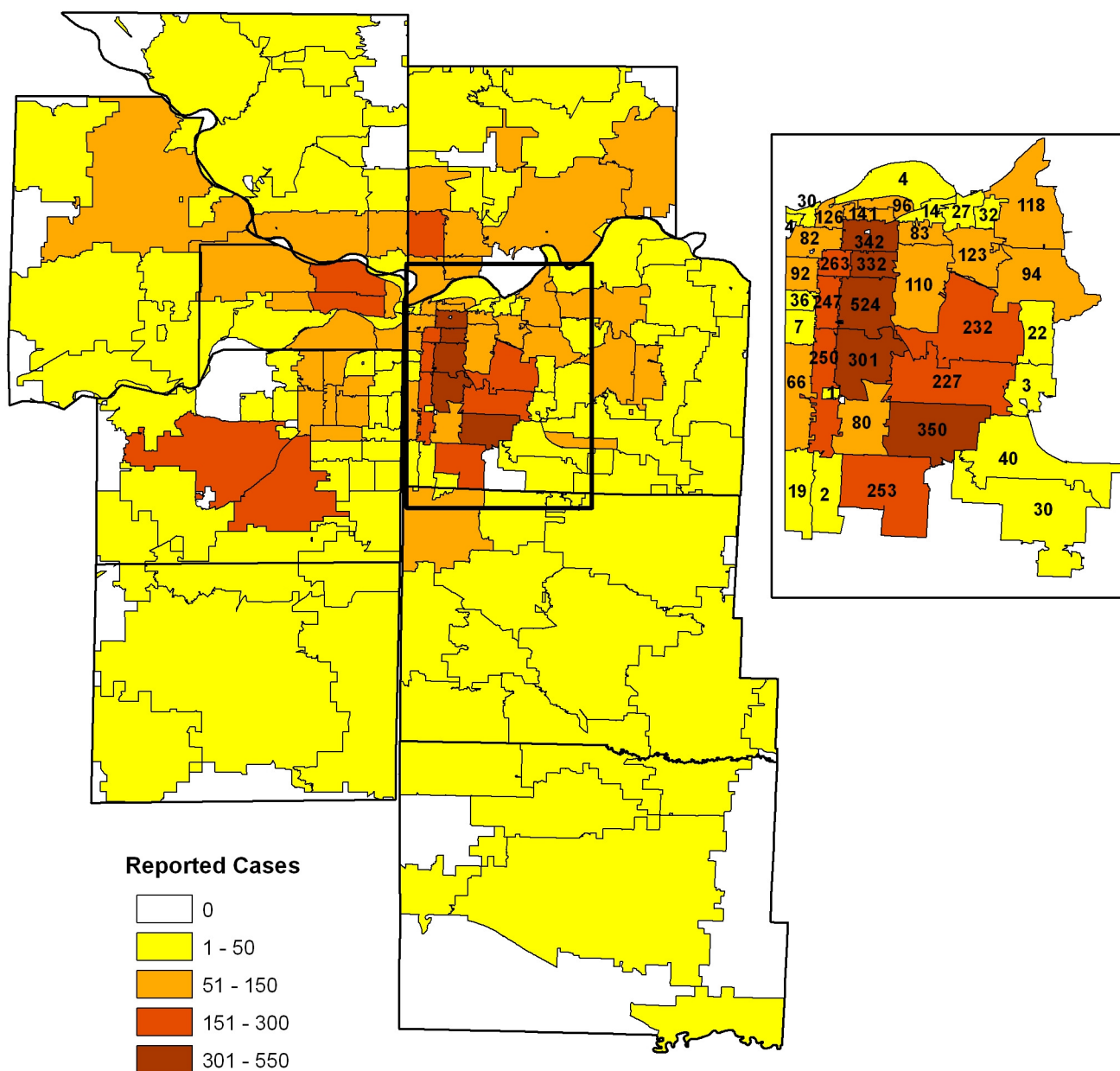
*Includes Platte, Clay, Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, and Miami counties in Kansas.

The majority of early syphilis cases in the Kansas City Area were reported from zip codes in Missouri (74%). The largest numbers of early syphilis cases were reported among zip codes in Jackson County, Missouri. In Missouri, the largest numbers of cases in the Kansas City Area were diagnosed in the following zip codes: 64111 (14 cases), 64110 (7 cases), and 64114 (7 cases). In Kansas, the largest numbers were diagnosed in the following zip codes: 66102 (4 cases), 66103 (4 cases), and 66203 (4 cases).

Figure 15. Reported gonorrhea cases, by zip code at diagnosis, Kansas City Area*, 2009

*Includes Platte, Clay, Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, and Miami counties in Kansas.

The majority of gonorrhea cases in the Kansas City Area were reported from zip codes in Missouri (76%). The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among zip codes in Jackson County, Missouri. In Missouri, the largest numbers of cases in the Kansas City Area were diagnosed in the following zip codes: 64130 (283 cases), 64128 (165 cases), and 64132 (160 cases). In Kansas, the largest numbers were diagnosed in the following zip codes: 66104 (122 cases), 66102 (103 cases), and 66101 (72 cases).

Figure 15. Reported chlamydia cases, by zip code at diagnosis, Kansas City Area*, 2009

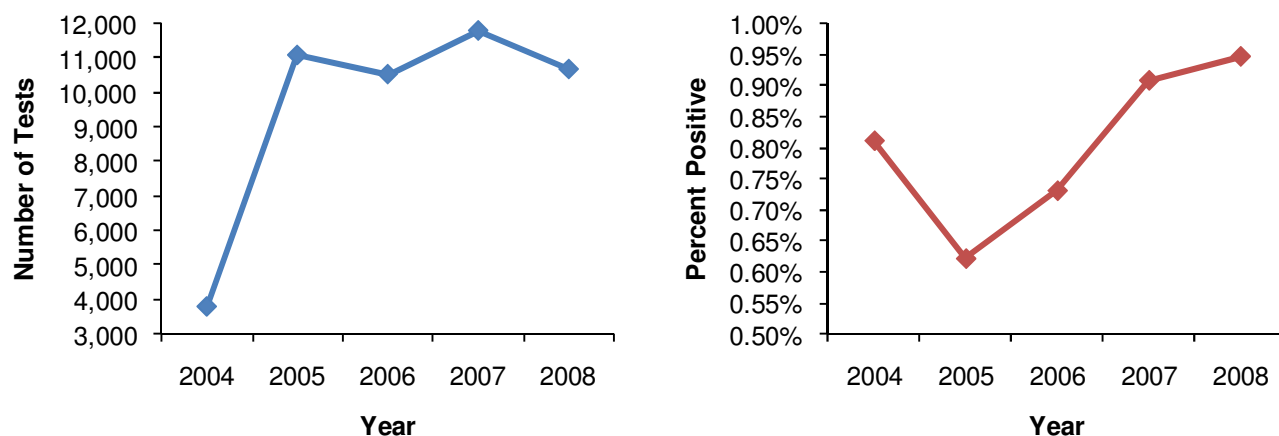
*Includes Platte, Clay, Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, and Miami counties in Kansas.

The majority of chlamydia cases in the Kansas City Area were reported from zip codes in Missouri (71%). The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among zip codes in Jackson County, Missouri. In Missouri, the largest numbers of cases in the Kansas City Area were diagnosed in the following zip codes: 64130 (524 cases), 64134 (350 cases), and 64127 (342 cases). In Kansas, the largest numbers were diagnosed in the following zip codes: 66104 (251 cases), 66102 (231 cases), and 66061 (172 cases).

Table 19. Number of HIV tests* and positive tests among counseling, testing and referral program sites, by current gender, race/ethnicity, age, exposure category, and test method, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008			
	Total Tests N	Positive Tests N	%
Total	10,678	101	0.9%
Current Gender			
Male	5,872	86	1.5%
Female	4,802	15	0.3%
Transgender	4	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0	--
Race/Ethnicity			
White	2,104	34	1.6%
Black	8,062	60	0.7%
Hispanic	326	5	1.5%
Other/Unknown	186	2	1.1%
Age at Test			
<13	4	0	0.0%
13-18	836	5	0.6%
19-24	3,406	25	0.7%
25-44	5,004	53	1.1%
45-64	1,356	18	1.3%
65+	69	0	0.0%
Unknown	3	0	0.0%
Exposure Category			
MSM	966	61	6.3%
MSM/IDU	49	3	6.1%
IDU	233	1	0.4%
Heterosexual Contact**	177	5	2.8%
Presumed Heterosexual Contact***	4,320	11	0.3%
Unknown	4,933	20	0.4%
Test Method			
Rapid	2,982	54	1.8%
Conventional	7,696	47	0.6%
Unknown	0	0	--
*Includes only tests where a result was available and where the individual did not self-report a previously positive HIV test and reported residing in the Kansas City HIV Region.			
**Includes males and females who reported no injection drug use and reported high risk heterosexual behaviors with the opposite gender; corresponds with the CDC definition of high risk heterosexual contact.			
***Includes females who reported no history of injection drug use and reported sex with males without additional risk behaviors.			
Source: Missouri Counseling and Testing data			

Table 19 presents testing characteristics only among those tests performed at MDHSS counseling and testing sites among persons residing in the Kansas City HIV region where the results were available and for tests where the individual did not report a previously positive HIV test; there were 10,678 tests that met these criteria. Overall, less than one percent of tests were positive for HIV disease.

The number of tests fluctuated slightly from 2005-2008 among residents in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 16). The number of tests in 2004 was incomplete, as some testing data from the Kansas City area were not entered in the MDHSS counseling and testing dataset. The test positivity increased from 2005-2008. More targeted testing of high risk groups may explain the increase observed in the percent of positive cases.

Figure 16. Number of HIV tests and percent positive results at Missouri counseling and testing sites, Kansas City HIV Region, 2004-2008

Source: Missouri Counseling and Testing data

There were variations in the distributions of case management enrollment, ADAP enrollment, and persons living with HIV disease by current gender, race/ethnicity and current age (Table 20). Females, minorities, and persons 25-44 years of age tended to represent a greater proportion of persons enrolled in case management and ADAP compared to all persons living with HIV disease in the region. Differences in demographic information may exist because data regarding persons living with HIV disease were obtained from a different source (eHARS) than information on persons enrolled in case management or ADAP (FACTORS).

Table 20. Demographic characteristics of persons enrolled in HIV medical case management, persons enrolled in ADAP, and persons living with HIV disease, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

	<u>Enrolled in Case Management</u>		<u>Enrolled in ADAP*</u>		<u>Living HIV Disease</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Current Gender						
Male	1,391	80.4%	915	82.7%	2,756	85.2%
Female	321	18.6%	179	16.2%	476	14.7%
Transgender	18	1.0%	13	1.2%	3	<0.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,730	100.0%	1,107	100.0%	3,235	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	789	45.6%	495	44.7%	1,764	54.5%
Black	795	46.0%	498	45.0%	1,228	38.0%
Hispanic	119	6.9%	97	8.8%	197	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.6%	8	0.7%	21	0.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	12	0.7%	6	0.5%	10	0.3%
Two or More Races/Unknown	5	0.3%	3	0.3%	15	0.5%
Total	1,730	100.0%	1,107	100.0%	3,235	100.0%
Current Age[‡]						
<13	15	0.9%	0	0.0%	7	0.2%
13-18	10	0.6%	4	0.4%	14	0.4%
19-24	103	6.0%	79	7.1%	135	4.2%
25-44	818	47.3%	597	53.9%	1,414	43.7%
45-64	746	43.1%	409	36.9%	1,590	49.1%
65+	38	2.2%	18	1.6%	75	2.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,730	100.0%	1,107	100.0%	3,235	100.0%

*ADAP=AIDS Drug Assistance Program

‡As of December 31, 2009

Source: FACTORS and eHARS